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HONGKONG, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1915.

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Articles from German sources published in New York on October 10th do not confirm the report that the Kaiser formally ordered on 10th the Chief of Staff, but they intimate very clearly that dissatisfaction with Moltke has accumulated to such a degree that he has virtually been deprived of much of the executive authority, which is now vested in a Commission of the Emperor's most trusted soldiers and personal friends.

It is inferred that Moltke would have been dismissed several weeks ago, but the Kaiser was advised that such a policy would be fraught with the gravest result, as regards the army and the nation whose complete confidence in the General Staff is essential to success, and so von Moltke, shortly after the retreat from Paris was begun, was practically stripped of his prestige and power, and he became to all intents and purposes the mere mouthpiece of the Emperor's war council.

Military writers here, while admitting that the German campaign has been marked by many errors which will have a permanent effect upon the course of the war, seem rather to sympathize with Moltke, on the ground that he has never been allowed a free hand in the management, and his own personal judgment has been thwarted on vital issues by influential members of the Kaiser's entourage.

It has been the custom at the great German maneuvers in time of peace for "Kaiser Moltke" to subordinate himself to his Imperial master in all things, and critics here emphasize that when the hour struck for Germany it was too late for the Chief of Staff to assert himself and in a single day to "show the habits of subservience and court-like obedience of a professional fighting."

RYVALS AT HEADQUARTERS.

The result, to quote from German news received here, is that the campaign has been marked by lack of unity in strategy, the gravest dissension at headquarters between two rival factions of "counselors," and above all, by the weakening of the German forces in France at a time when the maximum of strength from the standpoint of strategy and tactics was essential to secure success.

How far divided councils at German headquarters were responsible for the withdrawal of the German battalions from France to Germany at the moment when they were vitally necessary to oppose the Allied armies seem uncertain, but American military attaches, who know Moltke personally, and respect him as a soldier, are disinclined to believe that Moltke, though wary far from a military genius, would have fallen into the trap set by Russian strategists, whose intent en masse in East Prussia was construed by the German General Staff to an attack in force, and who sent the German legions to waste their time in East Prussia, with the result that the Russians achieved their main objective in Galicia, and inflicted a crushing defeat upon the Austrian army.

American strategists who have followed the war from the start, and who possibly revise the military news with greater impartiality and detachment than is possible just now in Paris, Berlin or London, declare to-day that "so far as history to date is concerned, the Russian military prestige has shown to great advantage than the German," and they predict that the effect of the German defeat on the Niemen will help very substantially in protecting the right flank of Russia's great advance in Poland, en route probably for Berlin.

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VALUABLE TEAKWOOD AND
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As follows:—

TEAKWOOD, etc.—Drawing Room Suits, Chesterfield Sofa and Chairs, Bedroom Suite, Dining Room Furniture, Armchairs and Sofas, Carpets and Rugs, New Brass and Brass-mounted Bedsteads, Toilet Tables, Wardrobes, Washstands, etc., Sideboards, Dinner Wagons, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, etc., etc., Dinner and Dessert Services, Cookery, Glass and E.P. Ware, Cooking Stoves, (New), Cutlery, Kitchen Utensils, Fenders and Fire Brasses, etc.
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Three Pianos, Blackwood Desks, Electric Reading Lamps, 1 Marble Clock, 1 American Sofa, etc., etc.
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Hongkong, Nov. 24, 1914. 1229

PUBLIC AUCTION.

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Single Stone and Cluster Diamond Rings, Brooches, Pendants, Pins, etc., Gold Watches by Benson, Dent and other well-known makers, Gold Alberts, Fob Chains, Long Gold Neck Chains, Brooches, Pearl Cases, Gold mounted Ocar and Cigarettes Holders, etc., etc., a large variety of Gold Rings set with Diamonds, Pearls, Sapphires, Rubies, Turquoise, Amethysts, Emeralds, etc., etc.
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FURNITURE,
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Furnished Table, all Stand, Sideboard, Chairs, etc., Bed Room Suite including Large Wardrobe (Three Mirrors), full-sized White Enamelled Brass-mounted Bedstead, etc., Floor Matting, Sun Blinds, Electric Fittings.
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CANADA'S ARMY.
SPIRIT AND QUALITIES.
French-Canadian Loyalty.

There can be no doubt that the Canadian Volunteers will distinguish themselves in their first appearance in a European theatre of warfare, writes a correspondent of The Times. In South Africa the Canadians earned a very high reputation for their keen intelligence and power of initiative in unforeseen emergencies; they were never involved in any of those humiliating "incidents" which were almost always the result of a lack of what is called "heresense" in Western Canada—meaning the kind of observant commonsense which enables horses to get at the prairie grasses under the close-packed snow dust of a sub-arctic winter, when sheep and cattle have not the intelligence to pay away the cold exposure. The Canadian life of the great Dominion, which is for so many of its men an unending struggle against the brute forces of nature (who is always setting death traps for the Canadians), has taught them all the essential points of the soldier's craft. They can all shoot; they can ride; they can cook; and they know how to make themselves comfortable in camp and take care of their horses, two all-important guarantees against the unnecessary waste of a force in the field.

A military reserve.
The idea that intelligence and initiative and commonsense (such as are possessed in so remarkable a degree by the rank and file of every corps-army Canada and the other Dominion) are indispensable with military discipline only survives, if it survives at all, among German professors of the science of warfare. I remember discussing the subject with a German officer who expressed his belief that the loose formations used by British troops could not be effectively employed in a Continental war, because, in his judgment, they did not permit the men to be properly controlled by their officers. His idea was that soldiers should be allowed to do as little thinking as possible; the "Tommy" line (which he actually quoted) "There's but do and die" seemed to sum up the private soldier's whole duty. That was why he merely smiled at the suggestion that he possess in the Dominion a reserve of military intelligence of incalculable value.

The truth is that German officers, having to make use of material which must be kept in hand if it is not to prove an unstable commodity, do not know what can be done with men who like to work intelligently and, as our experience proves, are less likely to "break" under an abnormal strain because they understand so well the vital necessity of cohesive endurance.

THE SPIRIT OF COMRADESHIP.
I do not know what the German officer mentioned above (who was not a Prussian) would have thought of the camaraderie of Canadian soldiers and their officers. The men of the Dominion have been taught to believe that all men are of the same reasonable flesh and blood, and their familiarity with regimental officers—even with G.O.C.s—has the look of familiarity to the old-fashioned mountaineer, who is not yet quite extinct in the British Army. They rather expect to be taken into an officer's confidence; partly because they think it is naturally reasonable to know the full significance of their instructions, and partly because the Canadian ideal is that a regiment in the field should be a band of brothers. They will do anything for a trusted leader and follow him anywhere, and it is then that their characteristic qualities come into play in a most surprising manner. And, as many letters from old friends inform me, they rejoice at the idea of serving under Sir John French, whose admirable achievements in South Africa are so well known in Canada.
The Canadian contingents are on this occasion fully representative of all classes of the community, both English-speaking and "French-speaking." The greatest sacrifices have been made by many of these Volunteers; flourishing businesses

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Is the man who has blood—real rich red blood—and plenty of it—in his body.
WATERBURY'S METABOLIC COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND
makes blood—lots of it—life giving, brain nourishing, strength replenishing blood.
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have been cheerfully abandoned in a country where it is true to say that a man is his business, his occupation vanishing with its creator. The honour of serving has been conferred without respect of persons; neither political nor social influence has counted in the slightest degree. Quebec is fully represented in the Canadian Expeditionary Force—not so much because of a feeling that France is the motherland as because of the certainty that the defeat of England would sooner or later mean a loss of Canada's dearly-prized liberty to grow in accordance with Canadian ideas.

What the British flag means to French Canadians has been nobly expressed in Frechette's stirring lines:—
Il hait ses loix les rivages:
Il a son toit les progrès.
Il a son toit les progrès.
An hour does more for plus savages
C'est une plus sainte loi.
D'un toit il hait l'humain en marche
D'un toit il hait l'humain en marche.
D'un toit il hait l'humain en marche
D'un toit il hait l'humain en marche.
On salue l'Éclair du Siam.
So the habitant and the son of the prosperous merchant of Montreal or Quebec and the son of some family of the ancient noblesse will cross the Atlantic to take part in what all three know to be a struggle for the world's civilization and a war against a war of savagism and aggression waged by a pale, deadly Power. And we may be sure they will quit themselves like men and Frenchmen, for they are all the descendants of military colonies.

The Western element should be especially noticeable in view of the fact that it comprises so many of the best soldiers in the world. It is wrong to suppose that a racial reconnaissance has altogether displaced those "eyes of an army" who do their work aloof or on horseback. The German can see nothing at night; he can hear nothing at any time. It is true, no doubt, that the scout trained on the high prairie and in the primeval woodlands is not likely to have such opportunities in long-settled France—or in Germany later on—as came to him on the vast in the South African War. But the great war fluctuates and spreads through those rough and sparsely-settled areas not uncommon in France, and there good scouting in the old style is invaluable in enabling small bodies of troops to avoid ambushes. No doubt the experts from Western Canada, who know how to track an Indian fugitive from justice, will have many a chance of using their natural and acquired gifts in the western theatre of war. And perhaps—who knows?—some of them may achieve something comparable with the success of two Algonquin scouts in 1870, who discovered a German division "in the air" and were able to give information in time to cause it to be surrounded and badly cut up.

GERMAN WAR EFFORTS.
Army Not a Perfect Machine.

That the German army has not proved a perfect machine under the stress of battle is shown by a recent issue of the Berliner Tagblatt. It devotes practically the whole front page to the changes in the General Staff and army commands. Some changes are caused by wounds and death, but of others no explanation is given.

THE COLOGNE Gazette again refers to the talk of peace, and says that the Germans will not consider "a peace which does not promise quietness, safety, and unambiguous guarantees in the relations between Germany and the world. Germany will not accept a peace which does not give her a full indemnity for all sacrifices suffered. Nothing, it continues, could be more insulting than a compromise with England which does not once and for all do away absolutely and thoroughly with the English robbing and piratical spirit.
The Berliner Tagblatt says that Germany will not lay down her arms until she receives satisfying assurance that her position in the world will, if anything, be improved.

SUFFERERS FROM
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Such as Eczema, Scrofula, Scanty, Bad Legs, Abscesses, Ulcers, Glandular swellings, Boils, Pimples, Sores, Eruptions, Piles, Blood Poison, Rheumatism, Gout, &c., should at once realize that outward application, such as lotions, ointments, so-called balms, &c., though they give relief for the time being, DO NOT CURE. The trouble lies deeper—in the blood. These complaints are the result of clogging impurities in the blood—and so can be permanently cured only by thoroughly purifying the blood.

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ONLY BY PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

For cleansing the blood of all impurities, from whatever cause arising, there is no other medicine just as good as Clarke's Blood Mixture—that's why in thousands of cases of skin and blood diseases it has effected remarkable cures where all other treatments have failed.
"Clarke's Blood Mixture is entirely free from any poison or metallic impregnation, does not contain any injurious ingredients, and is a good, safe, and useful medicine."—Health.

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HAS CURED THOUSANDS
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How She Compels Others To Obey Her Will.

100,000 Copies of Remarkable Book describing peculiar Psychic Powers to be distributed Post Free to readers of the "China Mail."

"The wonderful power of Personal Influence, Magnetism, Fascination, Mind Control, call it what you will, can surely be acquired by everyone no matter how unattractive or unsuccessful," says Mr. Elmer Ellsworth Knowles, author of the new book entitled: "The Key to the Development of the 'China Mail'." The book lays bare many astounding facts concerning the practices of the Eastern Yogis, and describes a simple, though elaborate, system of controlling the thoughts and acts of others; how one may gain the love and friendship of those who might otherwise be his enemies; how to control the character and disposition of an individual; how to cure the most obstinate diseases and habits without drugs or medicines; even the complex subject of projecting thoughts (telepathy) is explained. Miss Josephine Davis, the popular stage favorite, whose portrait appears herewith, declares that Prof. Knowles book opens the door to success, health, and happiness to every mortal, no matter what his or her position in life. She believes that Prof. Knowles has discovered principles which, if universally adopted, will revolutionize the mental status of the human race.

The book, which is being distributed broadcast free of charge, is full of photographic reproductions showing how these unseen forces are being used all over the world, and how thousands upon thousands have developed powers which they little dreamed they possessed. The free distribution of the 100,000 copies is being conducted by Mr. Elmer Ellsworth Knowles, and a copy will be sent post free to anyone interested. No money need be sent, but those who wish to do so may enclose 8 cents (stamps of your own country) to cover postage, etc. All requests for the free book should be addressed to: National Institute of Science, Free Distribution Dept. 448-A, No. 338, Westminster Bridge Road, London, S.E., England. Simply say you would like a copy of "The Key to the Development of the Inner Forces," and mention the "China Mail."

THE BRITISH HEROES.

Demands Names of Men Performing Heroic Deeds.

Englishmen are not prone to hero worship, says the New York Herald's London correspondent, yet they are chafing under suppression of the names of soldiers and sailors who perform unusual feats. Mild statements are issued showing that Englishmen are displaying remarkable courage under trying conditions, frequently offering their lives without hesitation. Yet the names of the heroes seldom reach the English public.

"Is there any special reason why the names of our heroes should be so carefully withheld from the knowledge of the public?" the Globe asked in a leading editorial, which was similar to others appearing in the London press. "We have official stories recording deeds of which any nation might be proud. But when our hearts are glowing over the glorious tales it seems hard that we may not know who did the things which thrilled us. The deeds are numbers. The names are always anonymous. The authorities seem to be making a mistake in suppressing names whose mention would do it the profoundest depths of local and family pride."
The Globe appeals for the names of the two daring mechanics who repaired the propeller of their dirigible in mid-air rather than descend and "lose valuable time, arguing that the French and Germans are not withholding from the public the names of men whose courage should render them immortal. Everywhere there is a feeling that the public is being robbed of its heritage by the elimination of these names.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK Co., Ltd.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG
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NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH IN FEET	BREADTH IN FEET	DEPTH IN FEET	WATER LEVEL AT LOW TIDE	WATER LEVEL AT HIGH TIDE	WATER LEVEL AT SPRING TIDE	WATER LEVEL AT NEAP TIDE
KOWLOON							
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	200	70	10	10	10	10	10
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	210	70	10	10	10	10	10
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	210	70	10	10	10	10	10
Private Slip, No. 1, Kowloon	100	30	10	10	10	10	10
Private Slip, No. 2, Kowloon	100	30	10	10	10	10	10
YAL-KO-KU-SUI							
Commercial Dock	400	80	10	10	10	10	10
ABSENDEE							
Private Dock	100	30	10	10	10	10	10
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GERMAN PRESS CAMPAIGN.

METHODS AND WORK.

Blunder or Delusion?

The general British idea of the German Press campaign is that somewhere in the Wilhelmstrasse there is an office in which Dr. Hamann directs the efforts of a band of workers, expert in the art of combining a minimum of facts with a maximum of fiction, says The Globe. Such a conception rather misses both the character and the scope of the German news service. In the first place the distribution of news in Germany itself has been organized with considerable care, the underlying idea being the maintenance of fuller confidence in the authorities. The papers treat official telegrams from headquarters as standing in a class apart. These telegrams are very ingeniously framed. So far as we have been able to test them they are accurate as to their facts, though it must be remembered that there was no need for inaccuracy when the army was doing well, and that a very little alteration of perspective enabled the operations since September 7th to be depicted in a fairly favourable light. But these official telegrams were inaccurate as to their spirit. They represented the German troops as having established a definite superiority in morale over their various opponents—Belgians, French, Russians, and particularly English. It is because of this blunder, which may be due to a genuine delusion on the part of the German Staff, that the check to the German advance has caused a good deal of misgiving.

THE GENUINE OF IT.
These official statements are backed by a stream of telegrams issued by Wolff's Bureau. They are intended to influence public opinion without compromising anybody. They have certainly succeeded so far. The telegram usually takes the form of a quotation from a respectable foreign paper. Some well-known journals in Stockholm, or Copenhagen, or Amsterdam, or Bucharest, give currency to the report, and then follow some palpable falsehood about England, France, Russia. Observe the cunning of it all. The Germans themselves cannot know much about what is happening in hostile territory, but opportunities for acquiring such knowledge are open to neutrals, and a statement in a neutral paper of repute is not likely to be without foundation. And so the patriotically credulous German public swallow it all down, and believe that things are going even better than the Government has stated.

COMPLETING THE CIRCLE.
And the Wolff telegram, in its first form, is true. The statement which it

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fact has actually appeared. But it has generally appeared under reserve, and there seems reason to believe that it owes its origin to Germans. We know ourselves how easily rumours are spread in those excited times. The Germans start the tale, get it inserted in a foreign newspaper, and then wire it to Germany. That is the first stage. The second stage is to wire it back again to neutral countries. "The tale is strengthened in the process. First what was originally a report is represented as a definite statement. Then the newspaper which first printed it is no longer mentioned, and the rumour appears as a full-blown fact announced by the German official telegraph agency. The rest is left to German readers abroad. Their instructions—the practice is so great that instructions must have been given—were not to treat the "fact" as a piece of news except in countries where no refutation is possible, but to refer to it incidentally. To take a concrete example. At the very beginning of the war the Germans set afloat a tale of a naval battle, in which British ships ranging in number from one to thirty-two had been sunk. In Turkey the story was pushed for all it was worth. But in Italy, where a prompt denial from British sources could have followed, it was handled very differently. There is published in Rome a little German sheet called Wir Deutschen. "We of the outside world"—which gives the German view of the case. Quite recently the paper published the statement that British opinion had been very depressed since the three big ships had been sunk in the mouth of the Danube. The thing was worked in with great skill, referred to incidentally as though everybody had known it for a long time.

THE ENEMY'S SERVICE.
Lastly, there is the unofficial Press service, from which great things were anticipated, but which has not yet come up to expectations. First the officials were authorized to explain to neutral countries in which their names might carry weight why Germany was right in going to war. The Propaganda of International Law in Berlin appears to be well known in Italy, and he has addressed himself to Italian professors and Italian newspapers. His references to Belgium were necessarily a little vague, and he has been rather badly handled.

GERMAN LIES.

The true depths of German infamy will probably never be truly gauged. The latest trick to which the German General Staff has descended is to issue statements purporting to be signed by Colonel W. E. Gordon, Gordon Highlanders, and Lieut. Colonel F. H. Neill, of the same regiment, admitting that dum dum revolve ammunition was issued to them for use against the Germans.

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The China Mail

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, NOV. 28, 1914.

**RECRUITING AND THE
MANUFACTURE OF
WAR MUNITIONS.**

The irresistible wave of patriotism which has encompassed the whole Empire, and in its flood has carried hundreds of thousands of our most vigorous and capable youths to recruiting stations, is only characteristic of our race. But there is need for a word of guidance in the presence of so much enthusiasm. It should not be forgotten that there are more ways of serving the Empire than by engaging in actual combat in the front. As a writer in "Engineering" points out, the Army and Navy must have supplies and there is just as urgent a call for men to maintain these supplies as for those who are to use them. The call to arms is the most obvious necessity, but, as stated, many unable to respond to the call for a variety of reasons can do services equally as valuable in other directions.

Many engineering factories are connected with the most essential of these supplies—rifles, guns, ammunition, and even ships, as well as the mechanism for producing these, and the mechanical facilities for transporting them to the front. The manufacture of all such war munitions is as essential to the success of our enterprise as their use in the fighting line. The men engaged in their production are serving their King and country as efficiently and forcibly as the combatants in the field. Such men should therefore recognise that they are acting as loyal, and perhaps more efficiently, by giving of their best in mental and physical effort in the factory as by enlisting. Nor should the influence of their service in the factory be measured in a restricted sense. Some of the factories producing war munitions require to be extended and to have their capacity instantly augmented. Thus the work of men engaged in the construction of such new ships and in the making of new presses and new machine-tools is vital to the success of our enterprise at the fighting-line.

All such men must take a broad view of the necessities of the Empire, and before enlisting should consult their employers. These know not only the importance of the work which is in hand, but also of that which is likely to be undertaken in the near future, and can advise their employees accordingly. We are satisfied that employers will prove patriotic enough to give the guidance to the men most consonant with the national needs. Lord Kitchener himself has expressed his conviction that men engaged directly and indirectly, "in carrying out the great work of supplying munitions of war are doing their duty for their King and country equally with those who have joined the Army for active service in field." In order that such men may not be subject to reproach by their fellow-citizens, employers should issue a card to the

men indicating clearly that the recipient is engaged in the manufacture of munitions of war, and therefore is unable to serve his country in any other way. Such an acknowledgment of splendid, yet silent, service, given as it is, without exception, in a full patriotic spirit, would itself be cherished and prove a stimulus, if such be needed, to still greater self-denying efforts. There is, it may be added, an ample sufficiency of eligible men to meet the needs of the fighting line without trenching on that great army of providers of the necessities of warfare which must be met in ever-increasing quantity and with ever-growing urgency.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The Government Gazette notices that it is the intention of H. E. the Governor to make an order directing the removal, within one month, of all graves on the site of the western filar beds.

The financial statement for the month of September issued by the Treasury shows that the revenue of the Colony for the last to the 30th amounted to \$794,314.48 and the expenditure to \$780,253.00. The credit balance during the month was increased from \$3,344,337.34 to \$3,383,393.62.

To-day is being observed at St. John's Cathedral as a day of intercession for foreign missions. At 10.30 a.m. an address will be given by the Bishop of Victoria. The Bishop will also preach at the Cathedral in the morning.

Monday the Bishop will give an address at St. Andrew's, Kowloon, Dedication Festival at 6 p.m.; and on Tuesday deliver the first of a series of lectures on the Advent at St. Paul's College at 10.45 a.m.

Captain Emery Rice of the liner Mongolia, has had conferred upon him by the Japanese Government the medal of the "Order of Merit" for his services in rescuing 14 fishermen during a typhoon in the Island Sea on June 3. The presentation of the medal and also of a testimonial, was made by the Prime Minister of Japan through the United States Ambassador, the Hon. Mr. Guthrie. On the band on one side of the medal are inscriptions in Japanese, while on the reverse side is engraved "Emery Rice."

CARGO ON ENEMY PRIZES.
The following notice appears in the Government Gazette:—
Colonial Secretary's Department.
The following notification which was inserted in the London Gazette of the 25th of September indicating the procedure to be taken by persons having any interest in cargoes other than enemy cargoes laden on enemy ships captured and taken into French ports, is published for general information.

VESSELS DETAINED BY CAPTURED BY THE FRENCH NAVAL AUTHORITIES.
With reference to the notices which appeared in the Supplementary London Gazette of the 12th instant and London Gazette of the 22nd instant on this subject, His Majesty's Government have now received from the French Ambassador a copy of notification which was published in the Journal Officiel of the 10th instant, and of which the following is a translation:—
"All persons having any interest in cargoes other than enemy cargoes laden on enemy ships captured and brought into French ports, and requiring a release of such cargoes or portion of cargoes, should make inquiries of the Prefect Maritime of the district in which the ship is detained."

"The Prefect Maritime" will, through the intermediary of the Commissaire Chef du Service des Ports de la République, require proof of ownership and particulars as to freight, whether paid or unpaid."

"In cases where the title of the subjects or citizens of the allied or neutral States is clear and established without doubt to the satisfaction of the Prefect Maritime, such cargoes or portion of cargoes will be released with as little delay as possible, provided that no question of contraband arises, and subject to the adjustment of any matters relating to freight or other charges falling on the cargo. In doubtful cases recourse to the ordinary Prize Court procedure will be necessary."

With regard to cases which come before the French Prize Court established at Bordeaux (21 Rue Vauban), the French Ambassador states that the interested parties should present their claims to the Court through the intermediary of an Advocate of the Council of State.

A STERN PROCLAMATION.

CORRESPONDENT, Oct. 11.
A German official communication states that General von Bessler has issued the following proclamation to the citizens of Antwerp:—

"The German Army enters your city as a victor. No harm will be done to any citizen, and your property will be spared. If you avoid any hostile action, any insubordination will be punished by Court martial and may result in the destruction of your beautiful city. Central News."

A FAVORITE RUB DOWN.

THE golfer, the football player and the all-round athlete know the value of "Chamberlain's Cough Remedy." It is just the thing for a rub down after a hard game. All nervous disorders, like neuralgia and sprains and swellings are cured in one-third less time than by any other treatment. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

THE BORDERERS AT TSINGTAU.

MORE STORIES OF THE SEIGE.

Some Japanese casualties occurred after the capitulation by the explosion of German munitions which they were engaged in removing from the vicinity of the forts.

The Germans showed a deal of ingenuity in their defence work. Much ammunition fighting took place on the banks of the river near the entrance to the city. The boat of this stream was covered with covered ways in which mines were attached, and on the banks were trip mines so arranged that anyone stumbling over them would fall upon sharpened stakes driven into the ground. Some of the wires of their entanglements were charged with high voltage electric current.

The Borderers by entrenched four weeks at Yang Chia Chang. Their trenches were proof against shrapnel, but were not strong enough to stop the bombs thrown by the German aeroplanes which did a great deal of excellent observation work. The pilot several times found the British trenches, but fortunately his bombs were very inferior and most of them failed to explode. The Borderers describe them as being made of coffee tin, with tin propelled to keep them in an upright position during descent, which fell in the British lines and did not explode as filled with sticks of dynamite. Capt. Feller, of the Australian Intelligence Staff, who was attached to the Borderers in charge of transport, fired at it and exploded it.

The British Italian troops fought on the Borderers' right during the whole of the operations.

Searchlight played incessantly from the German forts, but though they brilliantly illuminated the British trenches the Germans did not seem to profit much by them. Sometimes at night their beams would catch a Borderer standing up during trench digging operations, and he would think all was over, but the beam passed on. Almost invariably on discovering a moving object the beam was quickly flung back before it passed on, and the Borderers, getting to know this movement, always lay close until its second inspection was completed. Then they were generally safe, at any rate for a time.

Most of the British casualties were sustained on the night of November 5, when the troops crept up very close to the enemy's positions. The advance lay over a river bed, with wire entanglements and mines, while on the other side was a high whitewashed wall. The British troops crossed the river under a galling shrapnel fire and managed to dig themselves in on the roadway on the summit of the wall practically unobserved. The wire entanglements were eight yards wide, but they did not stop the advance.

On many occasions the Sikhs and Borderers were digging trenches within 500 yards of the enemy's positions. The shrapnel interrupted the work very frequently, when the observer saw one thrown he shouted "Down" and every one had to lie flat.

The Germans fired several shots after the white flag was hoisted.

It was very cold in the trenches and generally there was no room to stretch out to sleep.

Major Munns was killed by shrapnel, and two other officers were wounded. The post men were described as having a very bad effect on one's morale.

As soon as they opened fire everybody lay flat. The postmen of C Company was hit by one of these shells.

The floods caused a great deal of damage. One officer had all his kit washed away and was left with only the clothes he was wearing. Very often the trenches were filled with water.

Everybody was enthusiastic about the work of Lieut. Simpson, of the Royal Scots, who went out scouting every night to find positions for advanced trenches. "There," he indicated with small pieces of cloth fixed on sticks.

Speaking Japanese, he was generally accompanied by one or two Japanese engineers and on these expeditions carried a Japanese sword.

The German officers threw away their revolvers before they surrendered the fortress, and some of them were picked up by the British officers as curios.

MARINE COURT.

Coswain in Trouble.

At the Marine Court this morning, before Commander Hall Taylor, R.N., a motor launch, coswain employed by A. King, Vanehal, was fined \$15 for unlawfully moving his boat about the harbour after sunset contrary to the Harbour Master's orders. He pleaded guilty.

Lieut. Barroeth, H.K.V.F., said the fault really lay with him, as he hired the motor launch at 5.15 to get to his duty at Noncontem. He thought that the coswain would reach his mooring before dark.

\$20,000,000 FINE.
Germany's Demand from Antwerp.

Berlin, Oct. 20 (Holland), Oct. 21.—A fine of \$20,000,000 has been imposed on Antwerp by the new "Gill" Governor, General von der Scheulte.

WHY IT SELLS.
(HAMBURG'S) Cough Remedy is the largest selling cough medicine in the world to-day, because it does exactly what a cough remedy is supposed to do. It stops the cough by curing the cold, and does so speedily and effectively. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

PRIZE COURT.

THE STAMER HANAMETAL.

In the Prize Court this morning the Prizes Judge (Mr. Justice Comports) heard the evidence of Capt. Fitzmaurice, commander of H.M.S. Triumph, in regard to the application by the master and owner of the captured American ship Hanametel for its restoration, and costs and damages for its seizure. The Hanametel was taken by the Triumph near Tsingtau.

Mr. Eldon Potter appeared for the owner and master; and the Attorney General represented the Crown.

His Lordship said he had requested Capt. Fitzmaurice to give evidence because there were one or two matters which arose on his affidavit which he thought would be clearer if Capt. Fitzmaurice gave evidence, and one or two matters which he would like to elucidate with regard to the evidence of the German master.

Capt. Fitzmaurice was shown a rough diagram of the ship's positions drawn by Capt. Hanning and agreed that it was correct but said it did not represent the positions of the vessels when the Hanametel was first sighted, as stated by the master, but the positions some time later. When German colours were hoisted the Triumph was probably two miles away, five miles north when she was first sighted. Capt. Hanning must undoubtedly have seen the German colours.

His Lordship informed the witness that Capt. Hanning stated in evidence that he did not at once notice the colours, that he did not mistake the Triumph for a German ship but thought possibly she was a Spanish ship. Capt. Hanning also mentioned differences between the Triumph and German ships on the China station.

Asked by His Lordship whether he thought it possible for a German Naval Reserve officer who had been several years on this station to mistake the Triumph for a German ship Capt. Fitzmaurice replied: "I think that is what he did; he was delighted to see a friendly flag and went towards it like a needle to a magnet."

Cross-examined by Mr. Potter witness said he could not agree to the converse—that Capt. Hanning might not have mistaken the Triumph. He thought the witness was father to the thought in this case. The position he took was that Capt. Hanning positively mistook the Triumph for a friendly ship, possibly for the Beharhorst or Gieselaue. There were differences between the Triumph and Schwinhorst or Gieselaue which might strike a layman. The Clio was acting under his orders when she stopped the Hanametel, or she gave the ship's position so that the Triumph could complete the Clio's preliminary examination.

His Lordship reserved his decision, and intimated that he wished to consult with his chambers regarding the appointment of an assessor to advise him on several technical points in the evidence.

COLONIAL APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments by H. E. the Governor were gazetted to-day:—

Mr. C. A. Dick Melbourne to act as Registrar of the Supreme Court, Registrar of Companies, Official Administrator and Official Trustee, during the absence on leave of Mr. H. A. Nisbet, or until further notice, with effect from the 10th November, 1914.

Mr. J. D. Lloyd to act as Deputy Registrar and Accountant, Supreme Court, during the absence on leave of Mr. J. W. T. Jones, or until further notice, with effect from the 27th November, 1914.

In consequence of the return from leave of Mr. Thomas Neave, Surveyor of boilers of unlicensed steamships under 99 tons, the appointment made by Government Notification No. 66 of the 20th March, 1914, is cancelled.

HONGKONG SANITARY BOARD.

The Orders of the Day at next Tuesday's meeting are as follow:—

1. Minutes by the President of the Sanitary Board relative to the Cemetery By-laws.
2. Application for an offensive trade licence at Nos. 1 to 7, North Street ground floors, Island Lot No. 953, Section A.
3. Application for an offensive trade licence in a building on Kowloon Marine Lot No. 53.
4. List of legal proceedings taken by this Department against persons for breaches of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, No. 1 of 1903 for the month of October, 1914.
5. Timekeeping returns for the fortnight ending 17th November, 1914.
6. Mortality returns for Hongkong for the month ending 31st October and for the weeks ending 24th and 18th November, 1914.
7. Mortality returns for Macao for the week ending 8th November, 1914.
8. Rat return for the weeks ending 14th and 21st November, 1914.

THE KAISER'S EMBASSY.

Travel of Baron von Kuhlmann.

Baron von Kuhlmann, whose appointment to the German Embassy at Constantinople is announced, is the same who was Counselor of the German Embassy in London at the outbreak of war, says the Pall Mall Gazette. His mission in London was to disseminate a belief among Englishmen in the pacific aims of Germany and at the same time to organize the intelligence branch of the Embassy.

On leaving London he was sent to Stockholm, with a mission to "educate" the Swedish Press and public opinion in the German version of the operations in Belgium and France, but he found that his reputation had preceded him, and he failed utterly in making any impression whatever on the Swedish editors.

He has found a more congenial field at Constantinople, where his business will be to inflame Mussulman opinion against Britain. He is notoriously obsessed with the belief that difficulties can be made for England in India by working up the Mohammedans in Turkey into declaring a jihad against the British—a belief that has been held by other German diplomats, but has not been realized.

WEST RIVER RELIEF FUND.

THE SUB-COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The Sub-Committee's report on the work done in connection with the West River Floods, 1914, was as follows:—

The collection of funds for the relief was carried out in two parts—Chinese and Non-Chinese. The work connected with the Chinese was, in accordance with old custom, undertaken by the Tung Wa Hospital, who canvassed their countrymen abroad as well as those in the Colony. The total sum collected from these sources amounted to \$157,837.64, to which total the still possible there may have to be added a few belated subscriptions.

In addition to the work of the Tung Wa Hospital the Chinese members of the Committee under the Chairmanship of Mr. Lau Pak Pak organised a highly successful Bazaar and Theatre: it involved a vast deal of work in a short time but resulted in an addition to the Funds of the extraordinary total of \$90,000, which sum has been paid to the Flood Relief Committee under the conditions.

(1)—That it is used only for relief in connection with Floods in Kwong-chang or Kowloon.

(2)—That the Chairman of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce (as representing the Bazaar Committee) should be a member of the Flood Relief Committee.

Condition (2) is at present satisfied, as the Hon. Mr. Lau Pak Pak is Chairman of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce.

The European subscriptions were in the capable hands of Sir Paul Chater, and though no separate subscription lists were published he has been able to credit the Fund with \$34,812.40. In addition Messrs. Nourse and Co. supplied all the Stationery and Printing work free of charge.

Adding the Hongkong Government subscription of \$50,000, there was there a total of \$343,136.96 at the disposal of the Committee. Messrs. Tong Yut Chun and Chan Yut King, members of the Tung Wa Hospital, volunteered their services and with Mr. A. E. Wood, who was especially seconded for the duty, investigated conditions on the spot and arranged for such immediate relief as was necessary. Mr. Wood's periodic reports were published in the Press. The Tung Wa Hospital was meanwhile in communication with the sufferers; and despatched cargoes of rice and biscuits wherever necessary, in addition to satisfying the requirement of Mr. Wood and the Tung Wa Hospital representatives. Rice and biscuits to the total value of \$34,820.60 were sent; and an equally distributed; and it is satisfactory to know that the measures taken ensured that all reached the people for whom it was intended. The balance still remaining to the credit of the fund with the Tung Wa Hospital, as will be seen from the accounts, amounted to \$108,758.13, which sum has been paid over to the Hon. Treasurer for the credit of the General Fund.

It was at first proposed that this money should be used to assist in the construction of a rapidly as might be of Chan Lan—temporary embankments to allow of the Autumn crop being planted. On further discussion between our representatives from Hongkong and those of other Charitable Societies in Canton and the leading men of the district, it was thought better to utilize the other funds available for urgent relief and the temporary work—which they were guaranteed to cover if the Hongkong Funds could be utilised later on—and to apply the Hongkong money to the proper reconstruction of the broken embankments when the second crop was reaped and the shrinkage of the river would permit. It is now therefore proposed to ask the consent of the General Committee to the following scheme:—

Our representatives to go to Shui Hing (the expenditure in which district it was estimated that the funds would be absorbed) as soon as possible and arrange with the Ko Yin Magistrate and representatives of the division of a sum of \$50,000 between the various embankment centres of the District. This \$50,000 to be granted by our Committee to the Ko Yin District. The fullest publicity to be given to the representatives to visit the embankments from time to time, and a proper account to be furnished by the Magistrate. The money will be spent in wages to local people for getting earth and stones, which will be the main material of repair. The wages, that earned will help to keep the people going till they get in their second crop. If this \$50,000 is properly administered, further grants can be made on the same lines.

The consent of the General Committee to this expenditure of \$50,000 was obtained, and as a result of the action in consequence taken, a further report is now presented by Mr. Wood; and the Sub-Committee recommends the adoption in full of the proposals contained therein.

E. R. HALLIFAX.

9th November, 1914.

REPORT BY MR. A. E. WOOD.

HON. S. C. A.

Messrs. Chiu Su-Ki, Lam Heung Lun, and Tong Yut Chun of the Tung Wa Hospital Committee, and myself went up to Canton on October 17th, and were present at a meeting of the Canton Flood Relief Committee. It was decided that we would take as our share of embankment repair work the district of Ko Yin and if possible also those of Sz War and Ko Ming. The rest of the province was undertaken by the Canton Societies. A notice to that effect was inserted in the Canton Press, making it clear to subscribers that we have no special interest in any particular district but that we take our share in the general scheme to prevent overlapping. Mr. Tong and I then went to Ko Yin. We interviewed the representatives of all the big embankment, examined their estimates, inquired into the amount that each could reasonably raise by levy on the fields, and finally decided that the best plan was to promise so much to each centre, to pay one-fifth at once, and the rest in four instalments as the work proceeded. Without this promise and an immediate instalment, no one would have confidence enough to get it under way. We accordingly gave this undertaking and paid out first instalment as shown on attached table. Each receipt is on a special form printed in Shui Hing, and is signed by at least two elders of the village concerned, and checked with the embankment shop. Duplicate receipts were given to the District Magistrate, and notices are being posted in each embankment centre. There is the utmost publicity, and everybody knows the amount given.

A few places have begun work already. Most were to begin about November 1st.

We refused grants to some places, and told others that they might come in for help later, if funds were available, and if they themselves made genuine efforts to repair their comparative high damage. Our present estimate is \$771,654 for Ko Yin. Of which \$20,000 has been already paid. In two weeks' time we shall again, and we ask that by this time another \$50,000 may be transferred to the Shui Hing branch of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.

The \$50,000 already transferred, was converted into a special fund and set at a premium of nearly 100 per cent, giving a total of over \$95,000.

Our next journey was up to the Tung Wa and Ko Ming (which in this season were inaccessible to us), which drew 6 feet, 2 feet 6 inches, and have an electric launch at the disposal, and at the first opportunity we have with the Works Department to advise on at least the particular points.

A. E. WOOD.

ALLEGED ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF OPIUM.

THEATRE LESSEE CHARGED.

The Question of Bail.

A sensational arrest took place yesterday when the proprietor of the Victoria Theatre, Mr. Ramon Baines, was taken into custody on a charge of being in possession of 5,140 taels of prepared opium. Defendant was brought before Mr. Hazland this morning and the charge formally made.

Mr. Eldon Potter, instructed by Mr. Garthner, appeared for the defendant, who pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Potter is asking for reasonable bail to meet, mentioned that defendant was the owner of a lot of property in the Colony and was the proprietor of two theatres—the Victoria Theatre and the Empire Cinema. Mr. Potter did not think there was any likelihood of the defendant not appearing to answer the charge, and he asked his Worship to fix such a reasonable bail as would enable the defendant to put it up and at the same time secure his attendance in Court.

Mr. Hazland said: "If he is convicted the fine would be something huge."

Mr. Potter: \$350,000; but I don't think it could be suggested that the bail should be equal to the penalty.

Mr. Hazland: (In answer to Mr. Potter's question) Do you know anything about his being the owner of two theatres in the Colony? The value of the opium is \$35,000.

Mr. Hazland: What do you suggest is a reasonable amount?

Mr. Potter: \$30,000 says his Worship. Mr. Potter said that he was going to suggest \$5,000.

Mr. Hazland: The defendant is charged with being in the possession of this opium. I don't know as to the urgency of the evidence.

Mr. Potter: Might I make the liberal suggestion of \$10,000? In the case of a defendant such as Ramon is extremely unlikely he will disappear.

Mr. Hazland: I don't know; I don't know him.

Mr. Potter: You can take it from me as Counsel that the defendant is the proprietor of these theatres. He has property in the Colony and it is unlikely that he would disappear.

Mr. Hazland: Does he own them himself?

Mr. Potter: I understand that he holds the license from the Spanish Procurement and that he sublets them to Chinese. He is the leaseholder of the property and sublets to Chinese for large amounts.

Mr. Hazland: He is simply the lessee. Mr. Potter: The lease is very valuable and he gets a large rental for them. If he did not appear in answer to the charge the property would be confiscated. The films owned by the defendant were very large indeed and amounted to something like \$100,000.

Mr. Hazland: What is the nature of the evidence?

Revenue Officer Wilden: The defendant was arrested after he had taken delivery of furniture and two cases containing opium from Macao. I opened the two cases containing three iron safes and had practically taken them to pieces. The safes in the safes had been taken out and opium put in its place.

Mr. Potter said that there was a complete answer to the charge. He had only one receipted instructions and he did not know of the details. Defendant was a man of substance and it was extremely unlikely that if a reasonable bail was fixed he would not appear. The property was very big and not appearing to answer the charge he would place it in danger.

Mr. Hazland said that it was a rather serious case. The defendant was charged with having in his possession 5,140 taels.

Mr. Potter agreed that the amount was large, but surely the test of bail was not the amount of the penalty that might be inflicted.

Mr. Hazland observed that one of the elements of fixing bail was whether the man would not rather bolt.

Mr. Potter said that the man would not bolt, supposing he was convicted and his Worship inflicted the maximum fine, in which case he could go to prison without paying anything, and if he were a disreputable from the Colony he would lose his property. If he did not appear the Crown could take proper proceedings and the man would be arrested. He had a valuable holding in the Colony and he did not wish to lose it. He had about \$40,000 on one of them alone, and other words he had built theatres on sites which had been leased to him.

Mr. Hazland fixed the bail at \$20,000. Mr. Potter asked if securities would be accepted.

Mr. Hazland replied that if defendant brought forward reasonable securities that would be sufficient.

The case was fixed for hearing next Friday at 2.15 p.m.

Bail had not been found at midday to-day when the Court officers closed.

ACTIVITY OF BRITISH AIRMEN.

Flying Average of 2,000 Miles Per Day.

The following descriptive account, which has been communicated by an eye witness present with General Headquarters, continues and supplements the narrative published on October 3 of the movements of the British Force and the French Armies in immediate touch with it.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail)

THE PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

LATEST NEWS FROM FRANCE AND BELGIUM.

ENORMOUS SUCCESS OF THE BRITISH WAR LOAN.

LATEST NEWS FROM FRANCE AND BELGIUM.

LONDON, Nov. 27, 5.35 p.m.

A Paris communiqué states: "The artillery everywhere were sicker yesterday."

The enemy made two infantry attacks against the ridgeheads on the right bank of the Yser and south of Dixmude, which, however, were easily repulsed.

There were no other actions in Belgium nor in the regions of the Oise, Aisne and Champagne, although Rheims was bombarded somewhat violently during the visit of journalists belonging to neutral countries.

There was a number of infantry attacks in Argonne, but in the taking and retaking of the trenches, the forces engaged were never as much as a Battalion; and the ground lost and regained never exceeded twenty-five metres.

There is nothing to report from the rest of the front.

(French Official Telegram via Peking.)

On the 25th, in the north, there were attacks from the German infantry, but the counter-attacks were less violent. The Allies progressed slightly at several points. The bombardment continued in the Arras region. The Germans led an attack against the Aisne but were met with a full check in which they encountered very serious losses. The French troops progressed west of Souain, which is looked upon as a very notable fact.

HAVAS Telegram, Nov. 26, 6.5 p.m.

Cannonading in the North was less violent and acute. We are progressing still on certain points.

The bombardment of Arras and the suburbs of the town continues. A German attack against the village of Missy failed, and the enemy sustained very heavy losses.

We progressed slightly West of Souain.

In Argonne and the Vosges calm prevailed.

Petograd:—On the whole from the Russians are pursuing the German, Austrians and Turks. They are reported as having captured two German army corps between the Rivers Vistula and Warta.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF ZEEBRUGGE.

LONDON, Nov. 27.

The four warships engaged in the bombardment of Zeebrugge, near Ostend, have returned to port. The object of the operations has been accomplished.

SIR JOHN FRENCH PRAISES THE BRITISH ARMY.

LONDON, Nov. 27.

Field Marshal Sir John French, in an Army Order issued on the 22nd inst., said:—"Your fighting qualities, courage and endurance have been subjected to the most trying and severe tests, and you have proved yourselves worthy descendants of the British soldiers of the past, and added lustre to their magnificent traditions."

THE LOSS OF H.M.S. BULWARK.

The Officers' Names.

As telegraphed by Reuter's Agency yesterday, H.M.S. Bulwark was blown up off Sheerness, as the result of an explosion on board.

According to the Navy List for October, 1914, her officers were:—Captain Guy L. Sclater, Comdr. Albert M. H. Phillips, Lieut.-Comdr. (N) John S. S. Penrose, Lieut.-Comdr. Cecil M. Queripel, Lieut. (G) Nigel B. Ferguson, Lieut. (T) Edward T. D. Finch, Lieut. Frank Charles, Lieut. Alexander C. Montague, Lieut. Douglas H. V. Wilson, Lieut. Hugh B. Hughes, R.N.R., Lieut. Edward G. B. Watt, R.N.R., Eng. Comdr. Edgar W. Chamberlain, Eng.-Lieut.-Comdr. Alfred E. J. Murray, Eng.-Lieut. William A. Wood, Capt. Herbert C. Morton, R.M.L., Lieut. Henry J. Lock, R.M., Chaplain Rev. G. H. Hewetson, Ft.-Surg. Percival K. Nix, Ft.-Paym. F. C. Cornford, Surgeon William Miller, Surgeon R. T. Brothie, R.N.V.R., Sub-Lieut. E. J. Gunter, Sub-Lieut. A. E. Kenyon, R.N.R., Sub-Lieut. George Dingwall, R.N.R., Chief Gunner A. J. Bradspere, Gunner W. E. King, Gunner W. Westbrook, Gunner (T) F. C. Sheath, Gunner H. G. Maxwell, Boatswain J. Barry, Wt. Officer G. Woodbridge, Carpenter J. C. Burt, Artificer Eng. J. M. Mantor, Artificer Eng. F. S. Stuckey, Artificer Eng. H. Nicholls, Wt. Eng. W. J. Smith, R.N.R., Clerk B. P. Main price, Naval Cadets N. Harris, G. de la M. Turner, E. J. Williamson, W. Ellice, K. A. Anderson, J. Sims, J. Macpherson, N. W. Taylor, R. K. G. S. Chapman, B. H. Ponsonby, C. H. Wilson, O. B. O. Jagger, Mid. G. E. R. Bartlett, R.N.R., Mid. R. H. Trechy, R.N.R., and Asst. Clerk D. O. Henwood.

THE BRITISH WAR LOAN.

The Amount Over-Subscribed.

LONDON, Nov. 27, 4.10 p.m.

Mr. Lloyd George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, announced in the House of Commons that the War Loan had been over-subscribed.

The Chancellor did not state the amount subscribed but said a feature was the enormous number of small applicants, nearly one hundred thousand.

The Chancellor emphasised the success of the Government measures regarding Bills of Exchange and the Stock Exchange, and said that despite the war Great Britain was still supreme in international trade and commerce, while the British money market was in a better position than any money market in the world.

BY TELEGRAPH.

APPOINTMENT OF A HIGH COMMISSIONER OF CYPRUS.

LONDON, Nov. 27.

Major Sir John Eugene Clauson, K.C.M.G., Lieutenant-Governor of Malta, and formerly Chief Secretary to the Government of Cyprus, has been appointed High Commissioner of Cyprus.

GERMAN SUBMARINE SINKS TWO STEAMERS.

LONDON, Nov. 27, 7.15 p.m.

Lloyd's announce that a German submarine has sunk the steamers "Malachite" and "Primo" near Havre. The crews were saved.

There are two steamers named "Malachite." One is a steel three-masted vessel of 718 tons owned by W. Robertson, and the other a ship of timber built belonging to the Bellambi Coal Co., Ltd., her tonnage being 805. The "Primo" mentioned is probably a steel screw-steamer of 1,306 tons belonging to the Pelton Steamship Co., Ltd.—Ed.]

THE NAVAL SITUATION.

Speech By Mr. Churchill.

LONDON, Nov. 27, 2.22 p.m.

In the House of Commons Mr. Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, made a powerful and stimulating speech on the naval situation. He declared that it was impossible at the present for the public to form any judgment on the various incidents which had taken place, but as soon as possible the facts, connected with past operations and administration would be made public in a form in which they could be studied and weighed. He looked forward hopefully to that day.

Mr. Churchill emphasised that it is unwise to dwell on particular incidents, which are only a very small portion of what is going on in every part of the world. Therefore, he desired to speak of larger considerations regarding the naval situation.

Small Loss To Merchant Marine Service.

The Navy at the outbreak of war was confronted with four main perils, firstly, surprise before being ready and, in war stations, that was the greatest peril of all; secondly, the danger of escape to the high seas of commerce Destroyers. That danger hitherto had been successfully surmounted. It was estimated before the war that we would lose, in the first few months, five per cent. of our merchant marine. The actual percentage was 1.9.

Then there was the danger of mines. The enemy had adopted methods which before the war we had not thought would be practised by any civilised power. He was glad to tell the House that although we had suffered losses, yet the danger from mines had its limitations and was still being further restricted and controlled. Fourthly, there was the danger of submarines. These had introduced entirely novel conditions into naval warfare. The old freedom of movement which formerly belonged to a stronger power was restricted in narrow waters by the development of submarines. It was necessary for the safety of Britain that her fleet should move with freedom and hardihood, but none could pretend that anxiety was not always present in the minds of those responsible. It was satisfactory to recollect that our power in submarines was much greater than that of the enemy, and the only reason why we had not attained results on a large scale was that we had no solution had a target.

Not included, but a fifth danger, was that of invasion—an enterprise full of danger to those attempting it.

Successful Economic Pressure On The Enemy.

Economic pressure on Germany continued to develop in a healthy and satisfactory manner. (Cheers.) We are applying a special restriction on certain vital commodities required for military purposes by Germany and Austria. (Cheers.) Germany's masses of guns and war material at present gave them an advantage, but gradually the advantage would change sides, principally in virtue of the sea power which we are ensuring for our Allies.

We, of course, must run risks; troops must be moved freely across the world—but we had had a very fair share of luck. (Cheers.) As the German fleet did not attack on the outbreak of war, we must presume that they did not consider themselves strong enough to do so, and consequently counted upon reducing the British Fleet by a process of attrition. We had been at war four months, and he would like to consider how the process of attrition was working.

SOUTH AMERICA AND THE BELLIGERENTS.

LONDON, Nov. 27, 7.5 p.m.

Reuter's Washington correspondent states that the United States and the South American Republics are jointly negotiating with the belligerents for the withdrawal of belligerent warships from American waters so as to safeguard inter-American trade and remove possible causes of friction on questions of neutrality. It is understood that Great Britain is ready to cease coaling at central and South American ports if the other belligerents will give a similar undertaking. Some countries favour the establishment of a neutral zone for operations of warships a hundred miles from their coasts.

WAR NEWS.

Lisbon papers state that Portugal is sending to France 8,000 men.

A Jewish battalion is being formed in London for active service. Already a thousand Jews are at the front.

King George has returned all his German Orders, says the London correspondent of the "Manchester Courier," and the late Lord Roberts sent back the decoration of the Black Eagle which the Kaiser conferred on him after the South African war.

On a recent occasion a British cavalry subaltern, who was cut off from his men, hid in the edge of a wood. It was not long before he saw an unsuspecting armed German soldier patrolling the road. He could have shot the man without warning, but he felt that it would be akin to murder to kill him in cold blood. In order to ingratiate himself to the spirit of the soldier, he therefore, he crept out of cover, ran up behind the "Boche," as our allies would call him, and gave him a friendly flick. Instead of aiming his loaded and primed revolver he gave a yell and ran for dear life, leaving the subaltern laughing too loud to pursue.

EARLY COLDS.

Deaths of the cold-catchers at the front. The year has been particularly dangerous. A neglected cold may lead to pneumonia, and pneumonia may lead to death. It is a sad fact that many soldiers have died of cold-catches. It is a sad fact that many soldiers have died of cold-catches.

KAISER AND CROWN PRINCE QUARREL.

The Daily Mail has received from New York a telegram which states that the Kaiser and the Crown Prince have quarrelled violently. No details are known, but it is stated that the Kaiser considered the Crown Prince's behaviour to be a disgrace, and is quite indignant.

THE SULTAN'S SYMPATHIES.

It is recognized that Turkey is in an extraordinary position. The Sultan, the Caliph, the Shah of Persia and the Emir of Afghanistan are all in a similar position.

THE GENERAL'S SON WOUNDED.

We have been informed by the U.S.O., S.C.C., that Captain E. H. Kelly, R.E., son of His Excellency the General Officer Commanding, was wounded on the 24th November in Belgium—degree not stated.

We are sure that the sympathy of the Colony will go out to H.E. the General, and the hope will be entertained by all that Capt. Kelly's wound is only slight.

SPORTING.

HONGKONG CHESS CLUB.

The annual general meeting of this Club was held at the City Hall Library, on the 25th inst., the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., the President of the Club, occupying the chair.

There were present, Messrs. Dr. E. de Carvalho (Hon. Secretary), P. E. de Carvalho, A. J. C. de Silva, J. M. Danenberg (Hon. Treasurer), R. A. D'Almeida, A. F. E. Silva Netto, P. A. Rosario, C. A. S. Rues, Dr. Lhak, and Dr. J. H. Sanders.

Mr. Danenberg presented a statement of accounts showing that a balance of \$155.14 had been brought down as against \$171.14 brought down from previous year. The Chairman, after briefly referring to the matches played, moved that the accounts be adopted and this was duly seconded and carried.

In the course of discussion of the programme for the ensuing season, it was resolved that a Championship Medal should be obtained to be competed for in a single game match to be played every Thursday, the challenger, if more than one, to be drawn by lot; and if defeated, not to be allowed to challenge again till after the expiration of one calendar month. It was decided that the President should be the first holder of the medal.

It was resolved to carry forward from the previous year the vote for a Challenge shield for a competition between the different educational institutions of the Colony amongst themselves, which prize was not competed for last year.

In connection with the Inter-club Challenge shield, presented by the President and now held by the Club Lusitano, it was resolved that, if it was found impracticable for an Army Team to again compete this year a combined Naval and Military Team of five should be formed, if possible, and also that the Hongkong University should be invited to send a team of five, to be selected from the staff and students.

It was then proposed and carried that the following be elected the Committee for the ensuing year, namely, the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., President, Mr. A. S. Rues, Hon. Treasurer, Mr. D. E. de Carvalho, Hon. Secretary, together with Mr. H. M. Dado, and Mr. P. A. Rosario, and the Hon. Treasurer was instructed to collect, in addition to this year's subscription, all of last year's subscriptions which were still unpaid.

A vote of thanks to the chairman, proposed Mr. A. F. E. Silva Netto concluded the proceedings.

The Royal Hongkong Golf Club.

The final of the Championship (36 holes) between Mr. J. Clark and Captain C. Campbell will take place over Fan Ling tomorrow (Sunday). The first round will commence at 10 o'clock and the second round at 1.30.

The courtesy of the greens is requested between 10 and 10.15 a.m., and 1.30 and 1.45 p.m.

The Captain of the club (Mr. E. J. Grist) will referee the Match.

of the real Turkish party, are believed to desire to maintain neutrality if not actually sympathizing with the Ententes, but the power is in the hands of the Salonika Committee and the German military and naval officers whom they trusted. The latter are believed to have ousted Enver Pasha, who was chiefly responsible for their predominant position. The "Morning Post" correspondent has heard that while the struggle between the peace and the war parties was in progress, a fight took place in the Council Chamber, and the Sultan's son shot Enver Pasha in the leg. While the greatest weight can be given to these considerations it is understood that peace cannot be preserved unless Turkey will deport the German officers and the German warship crews.

CZAR'S OLDEST SOLDIER.

One day recently, from a far corner of the district of Soligalichansky, there came to Kozroma an old man who had seen service under the Czar Nicholas I. His name was S. V. Dvornikov, and he said he was going to Moscow to enlist as a volunteer for the front. He had walked more than 150 versts (120 miles), and he arrived in Kozroma in a soldier's greatcoat, with many medals on his breast, and with his military accoutrements. Dvornikov was born in the village of Drusovoye, in the above district, where he now lives with his brother on some land belonging to the family. He was born in 1811 and began his military career with the Emperor Nicholas I. in the Moscow Life Guards. He took part in the Polish war, where for his valour he was raised to the rank of sub-lieutenant. He saw much fighting, and has been wounded nine times. Needless to say, much as his spirit is admitted, he was not accepted for active service.

ACCIDENTS WILL HAPPEN.

It is a sad fact that many soldiers have died of cold-catches. It is a sad fact that many soldiers have died of cold-catches. It is a sad fact that many soldiers have died of cold-catches.

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